

6: Kirchhoff--32 [4]
116, 177, 286, 322, 412

U-4

(no date) 1895

Formosan Aborigines
Pepo-hoan

In respect to crafts also, the Chinese have stamped their individuality on the Pepo-huan. But the Pepo-huan continue to manufacture their wooden vessels in the traditional way, and the knife handles also, in which they insert the blades they buy from the Hakka. Their wives manufacture coarse materials from pineapple and nettle fibers.

14: Tamai--96 [9] J-2
116, 415, 412

(1896) 1896

Formosan Aborigines
Chin-hoan

Most of the Tschinwan implements used for eating are made of wood or clay and are very plain; the kettles are made of brass. Even the Tschinwan agricultural instruments such as plows are made of wood. There are hardly any iron tools such as sickles.

22: Wiedfeldt--18 F-5
116, 241, 412, 482

(1913) 1914

Formosan Aborigines
Atayal

Their chief [MC: agricultural] tools are a stick, a spear, or an antelope horn. These are used for loosening the ground and for removing the product. The stick also serves as a support and for carrying loads on their shoulders. Aside from this, they also use the hunting net for transporting products. The long knife which we have already mentioned is carried nowadays by most of the men. They use it as a hatchet, a sickle, or a hoe.

22: Wiedfeldt--33[2] F-5 (1913) 1914
116, 412, 241, 372

Formosan Aborigines
Atayal

If man, as Franklin says, is an animal that makes tools, then the Atayals, with the implements and weapons that have been enumerated, are well past that boundary, although they lack hoes, fishing-rods, and all kinds of metal tools. They have mastered fire, and they can clear the land for planting by using fire.